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then made between the two countries that neither should maintain a naval force upon the lakes which divide this country from Canada. That agreement still exists. It forbade our sending a ship of war to the Columbian Exhibition, where a brick vessel was constructed and fitted, in order to make the exhibit of a modern battle ship. Is it not time to extend the terms of that agreement?

The Sandwich Islands lie in the pathway of the increasing commerce of the Pacific Ocean. They are about 2000 miles from the continents which border the Pacific. No nation desires to assume the responsibility of a separate control over these islands, which would render a great expenditure necessary for their defence both by land and sea. No nation wishes any other to assume such a separate control. All commercial nations desire free access on equal terms to the harbors, to the landing places for electric cables, and to coaling stations which all may secure. It is for the interest of all nations that such equal privileges should be granted by the Government of these islands and that none should be excluded. It is for the interest of the people of the islands that their ports and harbors should be free to all. It is necessary to what are called the "great powers" of Europe not only not to increase, but to diminish their expenditures for armaments of all kinds, lest the burden of taxation should become one incapable of being borne any longer without bankruptcy. The limit of indebtedness for war purposes has surely been reached by many European States and will probably soon be reached by all. When pay as you fight becomes the rule there will be less danger of war.

What then stands in the way of a treaty among the great naval powers? The United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Japan, even Italy, whose people are now moving so rapidly into South America, Chile, and all the other lesser States might gladly join under a treaty by which it should be ordained that no great guns should ever be pointed seaward from forts upon the land and that no hostile shot should ever be fired upon the waters that might be assigned to the jurisdiction of the Sandwich Islands. We have the precedent. We have the earnest purpose to stop the wasteful cost of preparation for war. We have an example of such an agreement or treaty in the practice of nearly eighty years which I have cited. An established Government now exists upon the Sandwich Islands, which would be sustained by the moral support that would ensue under such conditions and would be forced without warlike demonstration by the public sentiment of nations to establish justice and to maintain peace and order.

Are civilized men and nations incapable of sustaining each other in keeping "God's Peace" in one single and apparently insignificant part of the surface of the earth? Even in the Middle Ages, when violence was the rule and peaceful order and industry the exception, the sanctuary

existed in the cathedral or the church and its close. Within these precincts "God's Peace" was maintained. May not the sanctuary of free commerce be established in this great Pacific sea, where men may serve each other's need without fear of "commerce destroyers"? May not the principle of liberty become as effective in the maintenance of "God's Peace" at the present time as the superstitious reverence of the Church was in the Middle Ages?

It seems to me suitable to make this suggestion on the birthday of Washington. It may be a vision. Yet little progress in humanity or in the establishment of human rights would ever have been made except for visions.

EDWARD ATKINSON.

Boston, Feb. 22, 1895.

PEACE WORK IN ITS RELATION TO WOMAN.

BY HANNAH J. BAILEY.

Address given before the National Council of Women in Washington.

William Ladd has said, "Men make war; let woman make peace." But is it true that men alone make wars? Ruskin in his address on "War" at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, after addressing the cadets, turned to the women present with these words: "If it might be, I for one would fain join in the cadence of hammer-strokes that should beat swords into plowshares; and that this can not be is not the fault of us men. It is your fault; wholly yours. Only by your command or by your permission can any contest take place among us. And the real final reason for all the poverty, misery and rage of battle throughout Europe is simply that you women, however good, however religious, however self-sacrificing for those whom you love, are too selfish and too thoughtless to take pains for any creature out of your own immediate circles. You fancy that you are sorry for the pain of others. Now I just tell you this, that if the usual course of war, instead of unroofing peasants' houses and ravaging peasants' fields, merely broke the china on your dining-room tables, no war in civilized countries would last a week. You know, or at least you might know if you would think, that every battle you hear of has made many widows and orphans. We have, none of us, heart enough truly to mourn with these. But at least we might put on the outer symbols of mourning with them. Let every Christian lady who has conscience towards God vow that she will mourn at least outwardly for His killed creatures. Your praying is useless and your church-going mere mockery of God, if you have not plain obedience in you enough for this. Let every lady in the upper classes of civilized Europe simply vow that, while any cruel war proceeds, she will wear black—a mute's black with no jewel, no ornament, no excuse for or evasion into prettiness—I tell you again no war would last a week."

This is harsh language, but it contains truth. May we not ask if woman's influence in such matters does not begin even earlier than when wars are raging? Soldiers are made in the home when the mother dresses her little boys up in uniform, gives them toy pistols and other toy fire-arms to play with. Why, even the babies have their toy soldiers to "play kill." Why should little ones be taught such principles? Aristotle long ago said: "Let the very playthings of your children have a bearing on the life and work of the coming man." It is early training that exerts the greater influence. Mothers should not allow their children to have military toys, to practise war-like games, or anything that makes them familiar with taking life, as a pastime. They should be early taught the divine law as to the sacredness of human life, and also the golden rule. Show them that true heroism consists in saving life and property and in self-denying labors for the good of mankind. Instil into the minds of the boys and girls the noble principles of forgiveness of injuries and of overcoming evil with good. Let us teach the children that true patriotism consists in doing good and not evil to our fellow countrymen, and teach them to love the flag of our country, to regard it only as an emblem or ensign of our nationality, and to hold it sacred as such. We wish every school-house in our land had this beautiful emblem floating over it. * * *

Our beloved President, Mrs. Sewall, has well said in her triennial address: "Patriotic men can not be produced where patriotic women do not exist in the home." "The hand that rocks the cradle moves the world," and woman can do more than any other in teaching the future citizens to insist upon arbitration rather than upon warfare for the settlement of all national or international difficulties. Says Mrs. Sigourney: "Whatever may be done by the cradle-side or the hearth-stone to promote the spirit of peace and amity, let us do; let us breathe into unfolding infancy the soul of love; let us touch for our daughters the key-note of the angel's song; let us point our young sons to the rock of St. Helena, and tell them that the glory of the warrior is but remorse.

O, if mothers would be more careful, thoughtful and guarded in the training of their children, it might save themselves much heartache, and save the children to their country and to the world, which needs carefully trained children so much. * * *

The women of the present are doing much to bring in that time when, as the prophet says, wars shall be no more. There are a great many local women's peace societies in England that are doing a grand work. The French women have issued an effective manifesto against war. The women of other European countries are awake to the hour. Who can wonder, when the standing armies keep them in such poverty and degradation! The American Peace Society has several women among its officers. The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union has

a Department of Peace and Arbitration which seeks to promulgate the principles of peace throughout the whole world. It tries to discourage militarism in all its forms, particularly among the young, and is exerting its influence to discourage the Boys' Brigade and the military drill in the public schools. It organizes Peace Bands among the children, publishes two Department papers and many tracts, keeps a corps of efficient lecturers in the field and is ever ready for any aggressive work.

We heartily endorse the sentiments of our friend and coworker, Rev. James H. Earle of Boston, in an editorial recently published in his excellent and popular paper, *The Contributor*: "Well may thoughtful patriots and Christians join hands in these closing days of this most remarkable century of progress, for the triumph of the kingdom of peace, and the disappearance of grim war from among the nations.

"All reforms root themselves first in the individual heart and life, and it will be for us each to become at peace with ourselves, with our neighbors and, under the leadership of the Prince of Peace, to hasten the good time. With courage may we hope that when the sun breaks over the coming twentieth century, it shall shine on nations whose spears have been beaten into pruning hooks and swords into plowshares, and the wail of the world's sorrow over war's desolation shall have melted into the song of peace, as sung by our own Whittier:

"So shall the wide earth seem our Father's temple,
Each loving life a psalm of gratitude.
Then shall all shackles fall: the stormy clangor
Of wild war's music o'er the earth shall cease;
Love shall tread out the baleful fire of anger,
And in its ashes plant the tree of peace."

THE GROWTH OF PEACE PRINCIPLES.

BY BELVA A. LOCKWOOD.

Address delivered before the National Council of Women in Washington, Thursday evening, February 28th.

The woman of to-day needs both knowledge and wisdom, and this the Council is designed to develop. It must be a source of congratulation to all women that the Council idea has so broadened as to take into its fold the Jew and the Gentile; Catholic and Protestant; the affiliates with the Grand Army of the Republic; the Peace Union and the Red Cross.

Peace is a matter of education more largely than of legislation; although the latter is necessary.

The history of mankind has been one of war from the slaying of Abel in the Garden of Eden until the present time; and, strangely enough, the religious wars of the past, so contrary to the spirit of Christ and his teachings, have been the bitterest and most prolonged.

Mahomet thought to convert his 'fellows to his religious creed by making war upon them, ignoring the fact that